## APPENDIX I:

## THE SUBSTITUTE LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula

where:

- is oxygen, sulfur, S=O, S(=O)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup> or a bond;
- Y together with the two carbons to which it is attached forms a 1,2-isoxazole ring which is saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated 5 or 6 membered heterocycle which contains one to three identical or different heteroatoms selected from the following group: oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen;
- $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy;
- $\mathbb{R}^3$ is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkoxy;
- $R^4$ is hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano, C1-C6-alkyl, C1-C6-haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -ha-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, loalkylthio,  $C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl$ ,  $C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfonyl$ , aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)$  aminosulfonyl,  $N, N-di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)$  aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl)$ amino,  $N-(C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfo-alkylsulfo$  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl)$  amino  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;$
- is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or halogen;  $\mathbb{R}^5$
- R8 is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, formyl,  $C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl$ ,  $C_1-C_6-haloalkoxycarbonyl$ , C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl;
- is 0, 1 or 2; 1
- R9 is a radical IIa or IIb

where

R<sup>10</sup> is hydroxyl, mercapto, halogen, OR<sup>13</sup>, SR<sup>13</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>14</sup>, NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup> or N-bonded heterocyclyl, where the heterocyclyl radical may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

 $R^{11}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkoxy or  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkoxy;

 $R^{12}$  is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkyl, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkoxy,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylthio or  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkylthio;

Is  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkenyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —haloalkenyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkynyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —haloalkynyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_2$ 0—alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_2$ — $C_2$ 0—alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_2$ — $C_6$ —alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkenyloxycarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkenyloxycarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkynyloxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylthiocarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkynylaminocarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkynylaminocarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkyllaminocarbonyl,  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —alkyllaminocarbonyl,

cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $di(C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ - $C_4$ -al-

kyl)aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylcarbonyloxy or  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl-C1-C6-alkyl, heterocyclyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, phenyloxythiocarbonyl, heterocyclyloxycarbonyl, heterocyclyloxythiocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(phenyl)$  aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylaminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(heterocyclyl)$  aminocarbonyl, phe $nyl-C_2-C_6-alkenylcarbonyl$  or  $heterocyclyl-C_2-C_6-alkenylcarbo$ nyl, where the phenyl and the heterocyclyl radical of the 18 lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy, heterocyclyl or N-bonded heterocyclyl, where the two lastmentioned substituents for their part may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —haloalkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxy or  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —haloalkoxy;

 $R^{14}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $di(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)amino or  $di(C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl)amino, where the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl and alkoxy radicals may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

cyano,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxy,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylthio,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)amino,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)amino— $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylaminocarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)aminocarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)aminocarbonyl, or  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl— $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl, heterocyclyl— $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl, phenoxy, heterocyclyloxy, where the phenyl and the heterocyclyl radical of the lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ -- $C_4$ --alkyl,  $C_1$ -- $C_4$ --haloalkyl,  $C_1$ -- $C_4$ --alkoxy or  $C_1$ -- $C_4$ --haloalkoxy;

R<sup>15</sup> is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy, di( $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)amino or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonylamino, where the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl and alkoxy radicals may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three radicals of the following group:

cyano,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxy,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylthio,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)amino,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)amino— $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylaminocarbonyl,  $di(C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl)aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkylcarbonyloxy or  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl— $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl or heterocyclyl— $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl, where the phenyl or heterocyclyl radical of the four lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —haloalkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —alkoxy or  $C_1$ — $C_4$ —haloalkoxy;

 $R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

- 2. (canceled)
- 3. (canceled)
- 4. (canceled)
- 5. (currently amended) The tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I defined in claim 1 where
  - R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen;
  - $R^3$  is  $C_1-C_6-alkyl$ ;
  - $R^4$  is nitro, halogen,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkyl,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkoxy,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylthio or  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylsulfonyl;
  - R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen;
  - l is 0 oder or 1.
- 6. (previously presented) The tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I defined in claim 1 where

R<sup>10</sup> is hydroxyl;

 $R^{11}$  is  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkyl or  $C_3$ — $C_6$ —cycloalkyl;

 $R^{12}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl.

7. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10}$  = halogen as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I $\alpha$  (= I where  $R^{10}$  = hydroxyl),

$$R^{12}$$
  $O$   $X$   $R^{3}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{12}$   $R^{12$ 

where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ ,  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ , X, Y and 1 are as defined in claim 1, with a halogenating agent.

8. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10} = OR^{13}$  as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I $\alpha$  (= I where  $R^{10} = hydroxyl$ ),

$$R^{12}$$
  $O$   $X$   $R^3$   $I\alpha$   $R^2$   $R^3$   $I\alpha$   $R^{11}$   $OH$   $R^4$ 

where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ ,  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ , X, Y and 1 are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula III

where the variable  $R^{13}$  is as defined in claim 1 and  $L^1$  is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group.

9. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10} = OR^{13}$ ,  $SR^{13}$ ,  $NR^{15}R^{16}$  or N-bonded heterocyclyl as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of formula I $\beta$  ( $\equiv$  I where  $R^{10}$  = halogen),

where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5,~R^{11}$  and  $R^{12},~X,~Y$  and 1 are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula  $IV\alpha,~IV\beta,~IV\gamma$  or  $IV\delta$ 

HOR $^{13}$  HSR $^{13}$  NHR $^{15}$ R $^{16}$  H(N-bonded heterocyclyl) IV $\alpha$  IV $\beta$  IV $\gamma$  IV $\delta$ 

where the variables  $R^{13}$  to  $R^{16}$  are as defined in claim 1, optionally in the presence of a base.

10. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10} = SO_2R^{14}$  as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of formula Iy ( $\equiv$  I where  $R^{10} = SR^{14}$ ),

where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ ,  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ , X, Y and 1 are as defined in claim 1, with an oxidizing agent.

11. (currently amended) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $\mathbb{R}^9$  = IIa as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a metalated pyrazole compound of formula V where M is a metal and  $\mathbb{R}^{10}$  to  $\mathbb{R}^{12}$  are as defined in claim 1, except for  $\mathbb{R}^{10}$  = hydroxyl and mercapto, with a tricyclic benzoic acid compound of formula  $\mathbb{VI}\alpha$  where  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $\mathbb{R}^5$ , X, Y and 1 are as defined in claim 1 and  $\mathbb{L}^2$  is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group.

$$R^{12}$$
 $R^{12}$ 
 $R^{10}$ 
 $R^{10}$ 

12. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula  $I\alpha$  (= I where  $R^{10}$  = hydroxyl) as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of formula VII in which the variables  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are as defined in claim 1

with an activated tricyclic benzoic acid of formula  $VI\beta$  or with a tricyclic benzoic acid of formula  $VI\gamma$ ,

where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ , X, Y and 1 are as defined in claim 1 and  $L^3$  is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and rearranging the acylation product, optionally in the presence of a catalyst.

13. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I $\alpha$  ( $\equiv$  I where R<sup>10</sup> = hydroxyl) as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of formula VII in which the variables R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof,

with a tricyclic benzene compound of formula IX where  $L^4$  is a leaving group and the variables X, Y,  $R^1$  to  $R^5$  and 1 are as defined in claim 1

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^1 & R^2 \\
X & Y \\
R^4 & \\
R^5 & \\
\end{array}$$

in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base.

- 14. (previously presented) A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customary for formulating crop protection agents.
- 15. (previously presented) A process for preparing the composition defined in claim 14, which comprises mixing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof and auxiliaries which are customary for formulating crop protection agents.
- 16. (previously presented) A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 to act on plants, their habitat or on seed.
- 17. (canceled)
- 18. (withdrawn) A tricyclic benzoic acid compound of formula VI

in which the variables X, Y,  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and 1 are as defined in claim 1 and

nyl)amino,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl)$ amino or  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-N-(C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfonyl)$ amino;

 $R^{17}$  is hydroxyl or a radical which can be removed by hydrolysis.

19. (withdrawn) A tricyclic benzene compound of formula IX

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^1 & R^2 \\
X & Y \\
R^4 & IX
\end{array}$$

in which the variables X, Y,  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and 1 are as defined in claim 1 and

 $R^4$ is nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylaminosulfonyl, sulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)$  aminosulfonyl,  $N, N-di(C_1-C_6-alkyl)$  aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6-alkyl)$  ami- $N-(C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino,$  $N-(C_1-C_6-al$ kyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino or  $N-(C_1-C_6-al$ kyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;

 $R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl;

L<sup>4</sup> is halogen,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —alkylsulfonyloxy,  $C_1$ — $C_6$ —haloalkylsulfonyloxy or phenylsulfonyloxy, where the phenyl ring of the lastmentioned radical may be unsubstituted or partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy.

20. (withdrawn) An aniline compound of formula XV

$$R^1$$
  $R^2$   $R^3$   $Y$   $R^4$   $R^4$ 

in which the variables X, Y,  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and 1 are in each case as defined in claim 1 and

 $R^4$  is nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,

21. (withdrawn) A nitrile compound of formula XVI

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^1 & R^2 \\
 & R^3_1 \\
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in which the variables X, Y,  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and 1 are in each case as defined in claim 1 and

- R<sup>4</sup> is nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)aminosulfonyl)amino, N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl)amino, N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl)amino or N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)-N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl)amino; N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)-N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl)amino; N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)-N- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;
- 22. (canceled)
- 23. (currently amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim  $\frac{22}{1}$ , wherein  $R^{10}$  is hydroxyl, mercapto, halogen,  $OR^{13}$ ,  $SR^{13}$ ,  $SO_2R^{14}$  or  $NR^{15}R^{16}$ .